



Canada Civil Defence
Civil Defence - Canada

(FEDERAL

CIVIL DEFENCE

Bulletin

NOVEMBER — DECEMBER 1958
No. 75



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MERRY CHRISTMAS

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Department of National Health and Welfare
OTTAWA

Christmas Message

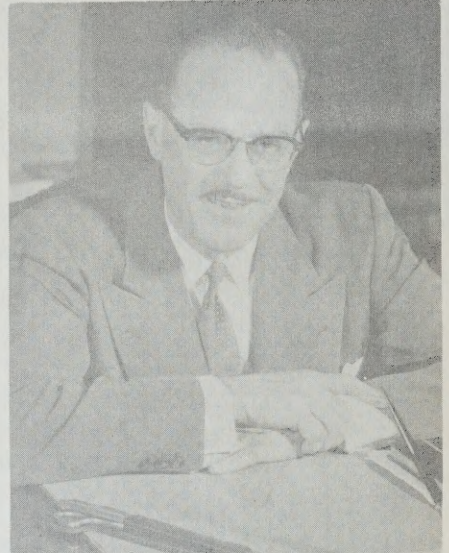
I welcome this opportunity of extending Season's Greetings to every member of Canada's far-flung Civil Defence organization. To all of you I send my warmest best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

On the surface, there might appear to be a contradiction between preparations for defence against possible aggression and the spirit of this holiday season. A closer look reveals, of course, the reverse to be true. Indeed, but for our defence arrangements, even the relative degree of peace we now enjoy would surely be impossible.

Here in Canada, as in the rest of the free world, the major emphasis of our defence effort is on military preparedness. This is as it should be. At the same time, we have recognized the vital need for civil preparedness. In this age of high-speed, long-distance nuclear weapons, our homes and factories represent targets for enemy attack. Accordingly, a strong and mobilized home front constitutes an important additional deterrent against the threat of aggression. As I see it, this is the context in which our Civil Defence program should be regarded.

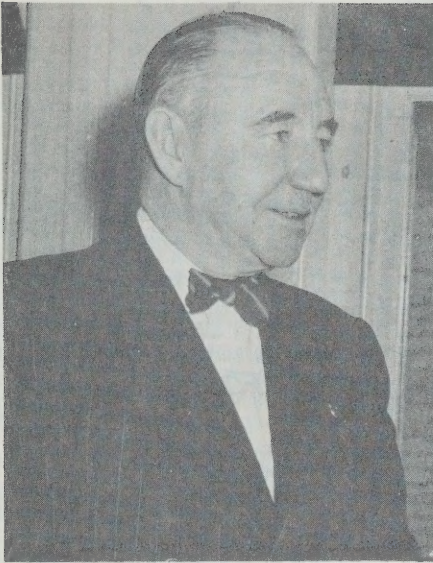
During the past twelve months, I believe we have added greatly to the effectiveness of our efforts in this field. Among the year's outstanding highlights were Exercise Co-operation II, the second nation-wide observance of Civil Defence Day, the first meeting of the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Civil Defence since 1954, and the appointment of Lieutenant-General Howard D. Graham to undertake a comprehensive survey of our Civil Defence policy and program. This latter development is particularly significant since it may well affect the whole future course of Civil Defence in Canada.

As far as I am personally concerned, 1958 marked my first full year of association with Civil Defence. Of the many impressions I have gained, one stands out most vividly in my mind. This is the loyalty and enthusiastic co-operation of Civil Defence workers at all levels. Yours is in many ways a trying role, requiring patience and perseverance of a high order. On behalf of the Federal Government, I want to thank you for the splendid way in which you have measured up to your tasks and wish you success in meeting the challenges which lie before us in 1959.



Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare and Federal Cabinet Minister responsible for Civil Defence.

Christmas Message



Maj.-Gen. G.S. Hatton, D/FCDC

You merry folk be of good cheer
For Christmas comes but once a year.
Heap on more wood! - the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
And evermore you'll take no harm
With hearts so good and warm.

Christmas is the season of the year when we think not only of our children and their future, but count our blessings, remember old friends and how much we all depend on each other's help.

It is in this spirit that I write this Christmas message to all our friends in Civil Defence. There is, this year, every reason not only for being merry and bright at Christmas but also confident that in the New Year, with God's help and our own efforts, we can continue to make progress in our avowed purpose.

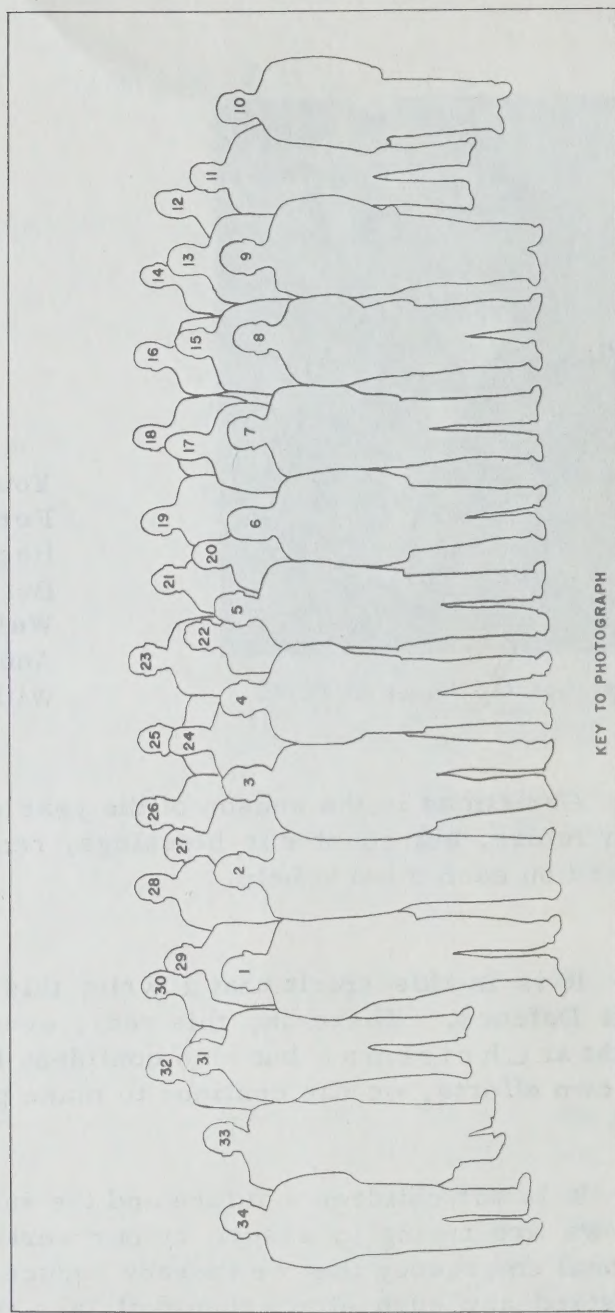
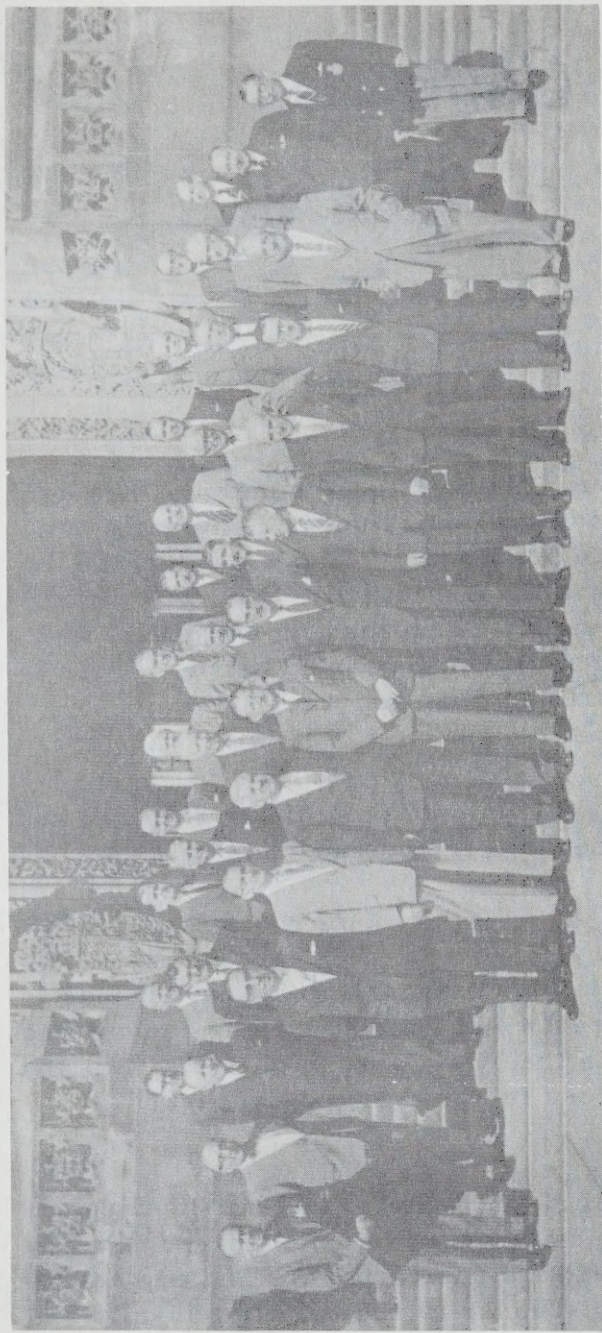
It is our children's future and the survival of our country and our civilization that we are trying to assure by our work. Our aim is to be so prepared for any national emergency that we thereby reduce the risk of nuclear attack and are able to withstand any such attack should it take place. Thanks to the unfailing loyalty and devotion to duty of our voluntary and professional Civil Defence workers at all levels across Canada, I feel much more confident this year than ever before that we shall achieve this aim.

Within the framework of the planning for continuity of Government forecast in the Prime Minister's speech on the 21st August last, the development of our own plans and the ever increasing public interest in Civil Defence we are beginning to reap the just return from all your efforts. We have made great progress in the last year. Let us go forward with renewed confidence and effort, united in our resolve to allow no minor difficulties to be exploited in public to the detriment of the common good.

George S. Hatton

IDENTIFICATION LIST FOR PROVINCIAL
MINISTERS CONFERENCE

1. Hon. W. Black, British Columbia
2. Hon. T.J. Bentley, Saskatchewan
3. Hon. J.S. Brooks, New Brunswick
4. Hon. M. Murray, Newfoundland
5. Hon. J.W. Monteith,
Minister of National Health and Welfare
6. Hon. E.D. Haliburton, Nova Scotia
7. Hon. B.E. MacDonald, Prince Edward Island
8. Hon. J.B. Carroll, Manitoba
9. Hon. J.J. Bent;eu, Saskatchewan
10. Mr. F. Reading, Ontario CD
11. Maj.-Gen. G.S. Hatton, D/FCDC
12. Dr. E.E. Massey, FCDH
13. Mr. W.J. Scott, Ontario CD
14. Brig. G. Creffield, FCDH
15. Mr. A.E. Gagne, Quebec CD
16. Mr. A.S. de Wilden, Manitoba
17. Mr. J.S. White, Saskatchewan
18. Mr. R.E. Curran,
Dept. of National Health and Welfare
19. Col. C.L. Smith, FCDH
20. Mr. R. Douthwaite, Nova Scotia CD
21. Dr. C.J. Young, FCDH
22. Mr. G.A. Boggs, Nova Scotia CD
23. Col. P. Cawdron, FCDH
24. Major P. Cashin, Newfoundland CD
25. Maj.-Gen. H.N. Ganong, New Brunswick CD
26. Mr. B. Curry, E.M.O., Ottawa
27. Lt. Gen. H.D. Graham, Ottawa
28. Dr. G.F. Davidson,
Deputy Minister, Dept. National Health and Welfare
29. Mr. E.G. Allen, New Brunswick
30. Mr. B.C. McMonagle, FCDH
31. A/V/M G.B. Howsam, Alberta CD
32. Mr. P.H. Stehelin, FCDH
33. Mr. J.O. Probe, Saskatchewan CD
34. Brig. G.A. McCarter, British Columbia CD



KEY TO PHOTOGRAPH

The Hon. J. Waldo Monteith and Provincial Ministers responsible for Civil Defence and their staffs who attended the recent Federal Provincial Conference on Civil Defence are seen at the main door of the Parliament Buildings Ottawa.

PROVINCIAL CABINET MINISTERS CONFER ON CIVIL DEFENCE

The fifth meeting of the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Civil Defence was held in Ottawa, October 2 and 3. The Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare and federal cabinet minister responsible for Civil Defence, was chairman of the conference. The meeting was attended by provincial ministers responsible for Civil Defence from across Canada, as well as by provincial civil defence co-ordinators and representatives of the federal civil defence headquarters.

During the conference the delegates reviewed Civil Defence organizational planning and policy. Subjects covered included survival against the nuclear threat, the warning system, evacuation, reception and communications.

On the first day of the conference the ministers visited the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ont. Mobile emergency broadcasting equipment, a 200 bed emergency hospital and the conversion of standard vehicles for emergency ambulance use were demonstrated.

Provincial ministers who attended the conference included the Hon. Wesley Black, British Columbia; Hon. L.C. Halmrast, Alberta; Hon. T.J. Bentley, Saskatchewan; Hon. J.B. Carroll, Manitoba; Hon. Paul Sauve, Quebec; Hon. J.B. Brooks, New Brunswick; Hon. E.D. Haliburton, Nova Scotia; Hon. B.E. MacDonald, P.E.I. and Hon. Myles Murray, Newfoundland. The Civil Defence Minister from Ontario was represented by a senior officer of his department.

Lt.-Gen. Howard Graham, former chief of the general staff presently conducting a comprehensive survey of all aspects of civil defence, was also present.

1958 PROVINCIAL CO-ORDINATORS' CONFERENCE

The annual Provincial Co-ordinators' Conference was held at the Canadian Civil Defence College from the 5 - 10 October. The Conference marked a milestone in Canadian Civil Defence history since for the first time, all ten Canadian provinces were represented. Following an outdoor demonstration and exercise based on the use of a Mobile Task Group, the Conference opened with an address by Major General G.S. Hatton, Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator, who gave a resume of Federal Civil Defence progress and activities covering the last twelve months.

One of the features of this address included his reference to the speech made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 21st of August, when Mr. Diefenbaker referred to the necessity of making plans in peacetime for carrying on government in the event of war and the preparations and measures necessary to provide the necessities of life to keep the people and the nation together as an economic and political entity. Commenting on the contents of this speech, General Hatton went on to say that many of the items covered in the Prime Minister's speech had been hammered out on the conference room floor at the Civil Defence College over the past few years.

Reference was made to the meeting of the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee which met in Ottawa on the 2 - 3 October and to which all ten provinces sent Ministerial representation. The event marked the first time since March, 1954, when Federal and Provincial Ministers have met. A valuable exchange of ideas resulted and the Provinces have recommended that the Committee should meet annually.

The close co-operation now existing between the Armed Services and Civil Defence throughout Canada was highlighted by the Common Approach to Survival Operations study held in March, 1958, at which senior Canadian Army Officers from across Canada met with their opposite numbers in the Civil Defence Organization. The report emanating from this meeting has been referred to the Ministers concerned. Other matters of a joint Military-Civil Defence nature including close liaison of personnel, availability of material resources, the study of the component of mobile support columns and mobile task groups were already under active examination at the department level.

Progress in the field of international Civil Defence co-operation was further developed with the holding of the sixth meeting of the U.S. -Canada Civil Defence Committee in Ottawa in May. A number of matters of joint interest were discussed including "National Plans"; "Continuity of Government"; "Shelter and Refuge"; "Implications of the No-Border Policy"; "Standardization of Warning Procedures"; "Co-ordination of Broadcasting Procedures during Emergency" and "Survival Planning and Test Exercises".

PROVINCIAL CO-ORDINATORS VIEW CIVIL DEFENCE DISPLAYS

Maritime representatives at the Conference are seen discussing CD literature in front of one of the new exhibits (L to R) E.M. Slader, Co-ordinator, Saint John, N.B.; Major Orin Simons, Co-ordinator, P.E.I.; E.J. Vickery, Director, Halifax, N.S.; G.A. Boggs, Co-ordinator, N.S.; Maj. Gen. H.N. Ganong, Co-ordinator N.B.



Major General G.S. Hatton, D/FCDC, is shown pointing out mechanical features of the Evacuation Pack display to: (L to R) Cmdr. E.F. Bevis, Co-ordinator, Ontario and A/V/M G.R. Howsam, Co-ordinator, Alta.

Dr. E.J. Young (left) of FCD Health Services discusses the "Trained Hands Minimize Disaster" booth with Mrs. N.C. Pineo and Major Maurice St. Pierre, Co-ordinator, Montreal.



At the annual provincial Co-ordinators conference at Canadian Civil Defence College an on-the-spot inspection of the newest Civil Defence displays was provided for the Co-ordinators by Information Services Division.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL DEFENCE CO-ORDINATORS CONFERENCE



The electrical sequence of one of Information Services most recent exhibits "Facts About Fallout" is examined by (L to R) C.A. Wilkes, Executive Director CD Board, Greater Winnipeg Area; John O. Probe, Co-ordinator, Sask. and A.S. de Wilden, Deputy Co-ordinator, Man.

The new display "Plan To-day To Survive To-morrow" is seen with (L to R) Cdr. U.S. Godfrey, CD Director Victoria; F.V. Heakes, Co-ordinator, Vancouver Target Area; Brig. G.A. McCarter, Co-ordinator, B.C.; A.J. Lavoie, Alberta Deputy Co-ordinator and H.S. Davidson, CD Director, Edmonton.



Canadian Army Representatives at the annual Co-ordinators' Conference included front row (L to R) Major P.D.S. Lafferty and Lt. Col. C.P. Marriott, (center row) Maj. J.V. Cook, Capt. J.D. Jenkins, Maj. W.I. Binkley, Capt. Neish, Maj. C.V. Lilley, Maj. J.A. Gray, Lt. J.W. Cummings, (back row) Capt. J.T. MacLeod and Maj. J.H. Moss.



General Hatton mentioned that as a result of this meeting the mass movement of people across the Border require additional study to provide control and that while most of the legal problems had been overcome, there still remained a number of specific areas which must be carefully examined before a "No-Border Policy" could be really effective.

A detailed account of international developments in the field of present and future nuclear weapons was also outlined.

Turning to the planning phase, General Hatton stated that substantial advances in Evacuation and Reception Area plans had been made during the past year and there were instances where actual printed instructions have already been issued to the public. Some reception surveys have been made and much improvement in the planning by services is apparent. Much work still remains before further plans can be completed and personnel trained to put them in operation.

Other developments mentioned in the Deputy Co-ordinator's report included a Traffic Study carried out by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board on behalf of D.R.B. and the production of a plan by the Meteorological Services that will give up-to-date and continuous forecasts of meteorological conditions which will prove invaluable in predicting where "fallout" would most likely occur. General Hatton stated that recent developments had necessitated a complete redesign of the national attack warning system to ensure that every minute of warning time would be available to the Provincial Co-ordinators in the event of a nuclear attack. The date of the inauguration of this new Canadian warning system is provisionally set for the 1st January, 1959.

The D/FCDC stated that considerable strides had been made last year in the establishing of a large area monitoring system for the reporting of nuclear detonation and actual radiation readings following a nuclear attack. The provision of operational instruments for radiation reporting has now gone well beyond the planning stage and certain equipment will soon be issued.

General Hatton outlined some of the details on communications and said that approval had been received for the establishment of a Federal-Provincial radio network and that in the field of emergency broadcasting, 10 transportable broadcasting stations had now been completed and delivered and 100 additional high power sirens had been purchased to complete siren installations for target areas.

Turning to organization and Civil Defence supporting units, General Hatton noted that the importance of the zone organization and the location of zone headquarters. All provinces now have zone organizations but some do not yet cover all the necessary areas. He reported that the Civil Defence requirement for air support could only be partially met by re-organizing and re-equipping certain R.C.A.F. auxiliary squadrons. He suggested that the

planning, recruiting and organization for additional air support for Civil Defence should be based upon existing provincial Civil Defence organizations and anticipated that authority would soon be granted to Federal Civil Defence to organize a supporting air service from the civilian flying associations throughout Canada.

General Hatton stated that the assessment of the reports and results of Exercise Co-operation II indicated that the Exercise could be considered a success even though there were many areas where improvement could be made. He suggested also that thought be given immediately to Exercise Co-operation III.

In his address the D/FCDC stated that following upon the success of the Mayors' Forum in March, 1957, it was decided that a second meeting would prove most valuable and informative and that plans had been made to hold the next Forum from the 12 - 14 November, 1958.

In his concluding remarks, General Hatton once more emphasized the necessity for unity between Civil Defence organizations and pointed out that the tendency, in a few instances, was one of inactivity whereas it was necessary in difficult situations, to know what to do and that the only thing that would be definitely wrong, would be to do nothing.

In addition to closed syndicate discussions at which the Provincial Coordinators presented their opinions on a wide range of Civil Defence subjects, the Conference was also given detailed accounts of new developments over the past year by the Health, Welfare, Planning and Operations, Warning, Communications and Information Services.

PROTECTION AGAINST FALLOUT

George H. Roderick, Assistant Secretary of the Army, said recently that the U.S. forest products laboratory at Madison, Ill., has developed a cheap fibreboard which filters out poison gases and radioactive fallout from nuclear fission.

Mr. Roderick told 600 delegates at the 12th national meeting of the Forest Products Research Society that the fibre diffusion board might be used for the protection of troops or civilians from "most of the deadly effects of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons".

The material allows oxygen to pass through it freely.

(BRITISH COLUMBIA CD CIRCULAR)

CD TASK GROUP DEMONSTRATION

The first major Civil Defence "Task Group" demonstration was held at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, Ont., on Sunday, Oct. 5. Involving 75 vehicles and approximately 300 volunteer personnel, the demonstration was directed by Maj. Gen. G.S. Hatton, deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator, and depicted the type of mobile organization required for re-entry operations into a damaged city in a national emergency.

The Task Group comprised command personnel, a rescue company, five fire pumpers, two reconnaissance sections, a police section, supported by an ambulance section and heavy engineering and road clearance equipment. In co-operation with the Civil Defence Branch of the Ontario Department of Planning and Development and the Civil Defence headquarters of several municipalities, personnel and equipment was drawn from various centres in Ontario for the demonstration. Commanding the group was Brig. R.G. Whitelaw, of Ontario Civil Defence Headquarters.

In addition, representatives of the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, and the Ontario Provincial Auxiliary Police force from Cornwall took part. During the day, demonstrations included actual operation of radiological monitoring teams, casualty evacuation, the conversion of standard vehicles for emergency ambulance use and fire fighting and debris clearance. A highlight of the demonstration was a mass rescue scheme using 10 rescue teams and involving approximately 80 volunteers. At lunchtime the entire group were fed on an emergency ration basis.

An estimated 150 observers viewed the demonstration, including representatives from all Provincial Civil Defence Headquarters, the Armed Services, Federal Government departments and participating groups. The Task Group demonstration was held prior to the commencement of the annual Provincial Civil Defence co-ordinator's Conference which began at the College on Monday, October 6, when the organization and handling of such a force in re-entry was the first subject to be studied, and included an outdoor exercise on re-entry problems.

FIRST CIVIL DEFENCE TASK GROUP DEMONSTRATION



A portion of the MOBILE TASK GROUP



A Rescue Team preparing for action

Road blocks were cleared with road maintenance equipment



FIRST CIVIL DEFENCE TASK GROUP DEMONSTRATION



Radiation Monitoring team



Fire Service in Action

Heavy engineering equipment was used for debris clearance



THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORTATION IN CIVIL DEFENCE

Transportation in its broadest sense is one of the major necessities on which the economy and productability of this country depends. In time of war, or threatened war, our security depends on the strength and combined abilities of all our transportation systems.

For this reason it is of great importance to provide and maintain adequate and continuous transportation service in order not to jeopardize national defence.

Mobilization of transportation to meet a national emergency can only be successful if Civil Defence officials and transportation executives will take the time - while there is still time - to work out details for the most efficient use of all available equipment and the personnel required to operate it.

In the event of threatened enemy action the transportation industry will be expected to provide the equipment for mass evacuation from the target areas and following an attack, provide immediate relief and reconstruction, in order to re-establish as quickly as possible depleted stockpiles and their distribution, to re-route by alternative routes all traffic not directly related to the disaster.

While all Civil Defence Services will have vital roles to play, a highly organized Transportation service is essential since all Services depend to a great extent on mobility.

The railways, the trucking industry, the bus industry and indeed operators of all forms of transportation have expressed willingness to co-operate with Civil Defence officials, and only require the guidance of such officials to advise them of the part they will be expected to play in any National emergency.

Railways in Canada operate over 43,000 miles of tracks and their freight equipment consists of 190,000 cars of all types and also operate almost 7,000 passenger cars with sufficient locomotives of both steam and diesel to power any of the equipment that is required.

As a result of more than 100 years of operational experience the railways have, not only rolling stock and equipment but also operating rules and procedures which have been standardized. In any emergency, trains can be swiftly and easily re-routed to pass around any blockades. Arrangements to this effect are long established and time-tried. They have been in existence for so long, and they are so well known throughout the railroad organizations, that a telephone call between local officers is sufficient to put them into effect.

It is one thing to have such plans and procedures available on paper and another thing to make them work in time of need. On the railroads they

actually work, and within a matter of minutes. This is because the railroad organization is disciplined force. In fact, channels of responsibility and command on a railroad closely parallel corresponding channels in a military organization. Every train move is made under discipline and control, and someone in authority knows at all times the whereabouts of every train and what it is doing. With this knowledge and control, not shared by any other land transport, it is a simple matter for a railroad to carry out on short notice any re-routing that may be necessary.

The railways have available to them all the resources and communications facilities available to the public generally. In addition they also provide and maintain their own communications organizations and facilities. These make use of all modern techniques; telephone, telegraph, television, inductive-carrier and short-wave radio with some experimental use of microwave radio. All these supplement widespread use of automatic visual signals.

The total registration of motor vehicles in Canada has passed the 4,000,000 mark (3,172,000 passenger cars and 1,003,000 commercial vehicles). Included in the commercial vehicles figure are 13,000 passenger buses with an average carrying capacity of 40 - 50 passengers. This equipment would prove invaluable in the carrying of groups from hospitals, public institutions and similar group organizations. The importance of road transportation must be considered by all of those planning civil defence movements.

Since highway transport is made up of a multiplicity of comparatively small units, the problem of arranging for the use of this equipment in an emergency must be given the most serious consideration. It is road transportation which is of the most interest to Civil Defence organizations, and upon which Civil Defence must also rely to a large extent for its transportation needs.

CONVERTING TRUCKS FOR USE AS AMBULANCES

The Civil Defence Health Service required a simple and speedy means of converting trucks for use as ambulances in the event of an emergency and requested the federal Transportation Section to develop and conduct tests with these requirements in mind.

After a year of development work and testing, a suitable means has been found for the transportation of hospital stretcher patients in an emergency. The device which has been developed consists of upright plywood strips 6 inches wide and 48 inches long which are fitted with metal hooks and webbing.

These strips are fastened by bolts with "wing" nuts through holes previously drilled in the longitudinal wall strips of pre-selected trucks. Hooks hold the inside handle of the stretcher and loops in the webbing hold the outside handle. Two stretchers are mounted on each wall of a 9 foot long van type body.

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE CONVERSION



An interior view of a converted van type truck body showing the method of installation of the newly designed stretcher holding device with Mrs. Jack Wallace, R.N., checking the stretcher levels.

In normal usage only the holes in the longitudinal strips are present and no parts are applied until the truck is required for emergency use. All parts and stretchers would be stockpiled at hospitals or other places decided upon by the CD authorities. One man can convert one truck in fifteen minutes.

The ideal type of trucks for this purpose is the van delivery type of body and it is important that it have approximately the following specifications:- at least 9 feet inside length, 5 to 6 feet wide and not less than 5 feet 6 inches high. Its construction would include longitudinal strips, adequate rear doors of either the folding metal gate (scissors type) with rolled tarpaulin above the gate or a shutter door that folds into the roof. It should also have a dome light in the ceiling.

Many types of stretcher carriers were investigated including the "EVAC" which was developed in California (this type of carrier was discussed in an earlier issue of the Bulletin). This was found unacceptable for the reason that the parts (plates) had to be permanently fastened to the truck body and brought objections from the truck owners because of the risk to damage to goods in transit and also to the fact that structural changes had to be made to the body to accommodate the plates.

In addition to the simplicity and low cost of production of this device it has been proven in tests at speeds up to 50 miles an hour not only on level highways but also on extremely rough country roads with no discomfort to the patients who were carried in the four stretchers during the test.

In the type of truck tested and recommended, carbon monoxide tests were also conducted and it was found that due to the construction of the body, the way in which the exhaust tail pipe is placed on this truck, no danger of carbon monoxide was evident. Carbon monoxide tests were conducted with different wind conditions at different speeds and also standing with the engine running and the truck headed in different directions.

The above tests were conducted using a "Mine Safety Device Meter" and the readings were considered and approved by an internationally known Air Pollution expert.

One of the largest users of this type of truck in Canada (over a thousand trucks in the target cities) has agreed to drill all of their trucks to accommodate these fittings and have directed that new truck bodies on order will be drilled in the producers plant. Other companies with large fleets of similar trucks have also indicated their willingness to co-operate in this project.

This device has been demonstrated to, and approved by, the Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, the medical consultants to the Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator and has met the approval of the medical consultants of Ontario Civil Defence, Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defence, and medical staff of the Toronto General Hospital.

EMERGENCY FEEDING HINTS

At an Emergency Feeding Course held at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, for designated Chiefs of Emergency Feeding, the following points were brought out in the discussions:

1. If formula bottles are not available in emergency, soft drink and medicine bottles can be substituted.
2. The best type of nipples to have on hand for feeding infants in emergency is the ordinary one to fit a narrow necked bottle.
3. Priority for safe water supplies must be given to infant formula.
4. In emergency serve foods which lend themselves to cooking in a single pot.
5. In the early emergency period use canned foods which only need to be heated, or packaged foods which can be easily served.
6. Emergency soup or stew can be made quickly by combining assorted canned vegetables and their juices with canned meat broken into pieces, and heating.
7. Galvanized containers should never be used for cooking foods because of the danger of zinc poisoning.
8. Avoid the use of potentially dangerous foods for emergency feeding e.g. salad dressings, creamed dishes, custards, cream fillings.
9. Reception communities should keep and store useable discarded stoves and other equipment to expand cooking facilities in case of emergency.
10. Gas-burning equipment can easily be converted to liquid gas if public utilities are disrupted.
11. If a large group is to be fed, arrange several counters to speed line serving.
12. Sterilized milk cans are practical containers for transporting food and beverages.
13. Sandwiches transported for services elsewhere must be labelled with the time of preparation and the time beyond which they should not be served (limit this time to 4 hours).

14. "Chick starters" could be used as a nutritious source of food for humans in emergency.
15. Get the habit of having water and rations in your home, in your car, in your office, in your cottage.

FEDERAL TRAINING PRECIS

The following is a list of current Training Precis presently in use. In order that these lists may be kept up-to-date, amendments covering revision and deletions will be published as necessary.

It should be noted that certain numbers are not shown. This indicates that the precis has been withdrawn and is now obsolete. Precis which are to be re-written are indicated thusly -, Those presently in draft form are shown *

ORGANIZATION

		<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>
ORG.	1 Civil Defence Organization and Planning	Dec. 57
	2 Organization of Civil Defence	Dec. 57
	3 The Warden Service	Dec. 57
	4 General Information on C.D. Health Services Planning	Apr. 56
	5 Functions, skills and Organization of the Rescue Service	Apr. 56
	6- The Police Service in Civil Defence	Apr. 54
	7 An Introduction to C.D. Welfare Services	Apr. 56
	8 Engineering in Civil Defence	Dec. 56
	9- Transportation in Civil Defence	Jan. 54
	11 Industrial Defence and Disaster Planning	June 58
	12 Organization of an Industrial Plant	June 56
	14 Communications Services in Civil Defence	June 56
	15- Fire Services in Civil Defence	Mar. 55

	<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>
GEN.	7 Civil Defence and Disaster Control	Feb. 55
	8 Organization of Civil Defence with	Feb. 55

	Reference to Peace and War		
10-	Survival Planning	Jan.	58
12	Some Notes Relating to Civil Defence Pre-Attack Evacuation	Jan.	58
13	Notes of Civil Defence Planning at Federal Level (issued to candidates on Plans Course only)	Nov.	56

CONTROL

CON.	1* Establishment of Control	Feb.	58
	2* Civil Defence Operations	Feb.	58
	3* Control Centres	Nov.	56
	6* Intelligence and Reconnaissance	Mar.	56
	7* Message Writing	Mar.	56
	8* Principles of Civil Defence Operations	Nov.	56
	9 Garrison Posts	Feb.	58
10	Notes for Guidance in Briefing Commanders of Civil Defence Columns and Armed Services Mobile Support Groups	June	57

ATOMIC WARFARE

AW.	1 Introduction to Atomic Weapons	Jan.	56
	1A Blast Effects of Atomic Weapons	Jan.	56
	1B Heat Effects of Atomic Weapons	Jan.	56
	1C Radiation Effects of Atomic Bombs	Jan.	56
AW.	1D Effects on Personnel of Atom Bomb	May	56
	2- Radiac Instruments	Jan.	55
	2A The Pocket Dosimeter	Apr.	55
	2B Radiation Dosage Calculator	May	55
	2C The Glass Dosimeter	Oct.	56
	2D Film Badge Dosimeter - available 30 Sept. 58		
	2F Model CD V-700 Radiac - available 30 Sept. 58		
	2G Model CD V-710 Radiac - available 30 Sept. 58		
	3 Bomb Radiations - General Statement	Sept.	55
	4 Radiation Hazards and Detection Devices	May	56
	5 Glossary of Atomic Terms	May	57
	9 Introduction to Radioactive Fallout	Oct.	55
10	Atomic Weapons Effects	Oct.	55
11	Implications of Newer Weapons	May	55
14	Contamination of Drinking Water from Nuclear Weapons	Feb.	58

15	Basic Atomic Physics	Apr.	57
16	Calibration of Radiation Detection Instruments	Apr.	57
18	Radiation Hazards in Peacetime	May	57
19	Effects of Radiation on Semi-Perishable Goods	July	57
20	Principles of Protection - Distance, Shielding and Time	Nov.	57
21	Casualties from Atomic Weapons	Nov.	57
22	Meteorological Factors Affecting Fallout	July	57
23	Plotting of Fallout Areas	July	57
24	Application of Meteorology to the Prediction of Fallout Areas	July	57
25	Radiation Fallout Plotting	Dec.	57

FIRE

FIRE	1	Fire Research Ignition and Spread	Nov.	55
	2-	Introduction to Basic Firefighting	Apr.	54
	3	Description and Maintenance of the Stirrup Hand Pump	Feb.	54
	3A	Stirrup Pump Drill and Other Types of Pumps	June	54
	4	Rescue and Escape from Fire	June	54
	5	Other Types of Extinguishers	May	56
	6-	Fire Prevention	Apr.	54

TECHNIQUE OF INSTRUCTION

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WELFARE

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3	Differences in Providing Welfare Services in War Emergency and in "Normal" Times	Mar.	58
7	Community Organization in a C. D. Welfare Services Program	Mar.	58
8	The Relationship of Welfare Services with other C. D. Services	May	56

EMERGENCY FEEDING

DATE OF ISSUE

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	2	The Construction of Improvised Cooking Units	May	56
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	6-	Effects of Atomic Weapons on Food Supply	May	56
	7	Types of Food Service and Training of Workers	Feb.	57
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	9	Suggested Outline for Local Emergency Feeding Courses for Food Workers	Dec.	56

EMERGENCY CLOTHING

WEL-EC	1	Emergency Clothing	Nov.	57
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PERSONAL SERVICES

WEL-PS	1	Personal Services	Apr.	58
	2	The Organization of a Personal Services Program.	Apr.	58

NOVEL COMMUNICATIONS TEST

The most successful Civil Defence exercise ever conducted in Saskatchewan was the Directors' Communications competition as a feature of Civil Defence Day. Fifty-seven directors participated an excellent batting average for the 119 directors in Saskatchewan.

All Civil Defence Directors in Saskatchewan were advised on August 29th, that the civic head of their city, town, village or rural municipality would hand them a sealed disaster appeal message on Thursday, September 18th, some time after 4.00 p.m. This message was to be opened, the time jotted down, and the message transmitted to Provincial Civil Defence Headquarters in Regina, using at least one relay - just as if there had been a disaster in their area and help was requested. No more than 25 miles of telephone or telegraph were to be used.

Various ingenious means of transmission were used - courier, truck, airplane, car and ham radio. One director tried to get a carrier pigeon but was unable to locate one. Beatty and Melfort each used two separate transmission techniques to ensure that their message would get through.

Entries were marked for accuracy of message, speed of transmission and originality of transmission method. 14 entries repeated the 169 word message accurately, 29 entries were given full marks for speed of transmission, and 8 entries were given full marks for originality. Prizes were offered by Provincial Civil Defence Headquarters for the top entry by cities, towns, village and rural municipalities. The best over-all score went to the town of Balcarres - L.D. Keith, C.D. Director; the winning City entry was Swift Current - D.J. Burke, C.D. Director; Villages - Stockholm - D.S. MacDonald, C.D. Director; and Rural Municipalities - R.M. Cory No. 344 - Ralph Whitney, C.D. Director.

The runners-up were:

Cities: - Regina, Weyburn.

Towns: - Canora, Sturgis.

Villages: - Tantallon, Beatty.

Rural Municipalities: - R.M. Connaught No. 457, R.M. Wellington No. 97.

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLIED TO TOWN

What can a town do when their water supply fails? That was the question uppermost in the minds of the Civil authorities in Balcarres, Saskatchewan, recently. The reservoir which held the water required for the use of the town-hospital and other needs, had dropped so low there was only water left for a week. Scouting around the district, authorities found a slough a mile and a half from town with sufficient water to fill the reservoir - but the next problem was to find enough pipe to carry the water a distance of over 7,000 feet.

Provincial Civil Defence Headquarters in Regina was contacted and they promised they would do their utmost to secure pipe. 5400 feet were obtained from Calgary. This amount had been destined for the University of Saskatchewan but with the University's permission it was diverted to give aid in the emergency. Another 2200 feet of pipe was obtained from a Regina firm - Prairie Pipe. When approached regarding the cost of rental, Prairie Pipe said they wouldn't think of making a charge under the circumstances, but would loan the pipe for the job.

The material was all unloaded at Balcarres in one day. The town had some considerable expense to meet - in providing transportation costs, buying couplings and the purchase of a pump to pipe the water and raise it, 37 feet over a mile and a half but water was assured. There is now hope that snow and spring rains will insure an ample supply of water for the future.

U.S. SCOUTS ASSIST CD

Over 3½ million Boy Scouts recently placed 40 million copies of the new CD Handbook in American Homes. This project highlighted the Scouts 1958, National Safety Good Term program requested of them by President Eisenhower.

The handbook prepared by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization carries instruction on how a family can prepare for disaster, shelter information, fire prevention and the storing of First Aid, Food and other supplies.

Another section deals with war time emergency including warning instructions and evacuation information. Radio-active fallout, decontamination of home and personal effects are also explained.

THE FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

The Fire Advisory Council for Civil Defence, met in Ottawa in September, for the purpose of discussing fire procedures and other allied Civil Defence matters.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the attendance of Mr. H.M. Smith C.B.E., Chief Inspector, Fire Services Division, United Kingdom Home Office, who, as well as taking part in the discussions on fire procedures, delivered an interesting account of the organization and activities of the N.A.T.O. Fire Committee, of which he is Chairman. This committee is the working party of the Civil Defence Committee of N.A.T.O. In addition he presented a film "Fire Training" as an illustration of the training given to auxiliary firemen in the United Kingdom. A copy of this film is now held in the film library at Civil Defence Headquarters.

Additional addresses were presented by Dr. E.E. Massey and Mr. G. Gilbert of the Defence Research Board, and Major S.N. White of Federal Civil Defence Headquarters. The meetings produced recommendations for the continued efficiency and improvements for CD Fire Services.

CIVIL DEFENCE IS ON THE AIR

One of the longest established and most widely heard radio programs in Canada is a regular source of Civil Defence information. For nearly ten years the Department of National Health and Welfare has broadcast "Here's Health", a weekly dramatized version of some phase of the fields in which the Department works. The program has rated public service time from 108 private stations and represents excellent coast-to-coast coverage.

Every sixth broadcast is devoted to Civil Defence. Currently a series of evacuation, under the general title of "Get Out of Town", is being produced. The program is directed by Sydney S. Brown, long a well-known figure in Canadian radio circles, and the characters are played by actors frequently heard in CBC presentations.

The program, recorded on discs, is scheduled at the discretion of the individual station. Of ten minutes' duration, each presentation offers an opportunity for local adaptation where CD has good working relationships with the station in question. Programming usually being done in fifteen minute sections, five minutes remain on the completion of the disc in while some local angle of the CD program can be treated by an adequate speaker or through an interview with a station announcer.

TELETYPE REPORT FROM SPRINGHILL DISASTER

Editors Note: Just at press time we received this detailed account from Nova Scotia CD Headquarters on Civil Defence's role at Springhill Mine.

NSC-5
TO FED
FROM NSC
OPS-125

IN THE FINAL MOMENTS OF CONCLUDING EVENTS OF THE CD WELFARE RECEPTION SURVEY AT LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA, INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED OVER THE RADIO ON THURSDAY EVENING OCTOBER 23, THAT THERE HAD BEEN ANOTHER DISASTER IN THE COAL MINES AT SPRINGHILL.

FOLLOWING RADIO MESSAGES THE R.C.M. POLICE NET CHECKED TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF THE REPORTS AND THE EXTENT OF THE DISASTER THE DEPUTY PROVINCIAL COORDINATOR LEFT IMMEDIATELY FOR SPRINGHILL BY CAR, WHEN HE ARRIVED 0430 HOURS ON FRIDAY MORNING. ON ROUTE TO SPRINGHILL HE VISITED HEADQUARTERS EASTERN COMMAND IN HALIFAX TO DISCUSS ARMY PARTICIPATION, AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IMMEDIATE DISPATCH OF AN ARMY CD LIAISON OFFICER. THE COORDINATOR REMAINED NEAR THE GOVERNMENT AND PROCEEDED TO SPRINGHILL THE FOLLOWING DAY.

THE ARMY LIAISON OFFICER WAS MAJOR A. CONDY, THE OFFICER WHO HAD DONE SO MUCH TO COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF EVERYONE DURING THE SPRINGHILL EXPLOSION OF 1956. HIS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THIS TYPE OF DISASTER WAS TO PROVE OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO CIVIL DEFENCE DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THE DEPUTY COORDINATORS FIRST THIRTY MINUTES IN SPRINGHILL WERE OCCUPIED IN MAKING A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE SITUATION. HE FOUND THAT THE LOCAL MILITIA, "B"SCOT, 2ND BN. NOVA SCOTIA HIGHLANDERS HAD STARTED TO ESTABLISH AN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN THE ARMOURIES, THE SALVATION ARMY WERE ALREADY DISPENSING COFFEE AT THE PITHEAD, THE ELEMENTS OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS FROM HALIFAX AND THE SAINT JOHN AMBULANCE FROM SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK WERE JUST ARRIVING. THE MOUNTED POLICE WERE ALREADY ON THE SCENE.

THE DEPUTY COORDINATOR THEN CALLED A CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF THE VARIOUS SERVICES TO ALLOCATE TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

IN SUMMARY, THE ARMY WAS MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN THE ARMOURIES. THE TOWN POLICE ASSISTED BY THE PERSONNEL FROM THE R.C.M.P, WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR FEEDING THE PATIENTS AND EVERYONE AT THE ARMOURIES, TOGETHER WITH ESTABLISHING A CENTRE FROM WHICH WOULD OPERATE THEIR EMERGENCY CLOTHING AND WELFARE SERVICES. THEY WERE ALSO TO ESTABLISH A POINT AT THE PITHEAD FROM WHICH THEY WOULD DISPENSE CLOTHING TO THE BARE FACE MINERS AND THE DRAGERMEN TOGETHER WITH COFFEE AND SANDWICHES AS REQUIRED. THE SALVATION ARMY WERE TO MAINTAIN A POINT IN THE MINE AREA FROM WHICH THEY WERE TO DISPENSE COFFEE AND SANDWICHES TO SURFACE WORKERS. THE SAINT JOHN AMBULANCE ACCEPTED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT WHERE NECESSARY, THE PROVISION OF AMBULANCE AND DRIVERS TO CARRY THE DEAD FROM THE MINE TO THE MORGUE.

THEY ALSO PROVIDED THE MORGUE ATTENDANTS SERVICES. THE CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY FEEDING UNIT FROM TRURO ESTABLISHED A FIELD KITCHEN IN THE MINE AREA WHICH PROVIDED HOT MEALS THROUGHOUT THE 24 HOURS TO

- (A) RESCUE WORKERS
- (B) SURFACE WORKERS
- (C) ARMY AND R.C.M. POLICE PERSONNEL
- (D) NEXT OF KIN WAITING AT THE PITHEAD
- (E) TO THE PRESS
- (F) CIVIL DEFENCE PERSONNEL

INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE ARMY WAS A MARQUEE TENT ERECTED IN EACH OF THE TWO GRAVEYARDS TO PROVIDE SHELTER FROM THE POURING RAIN AND COLD FOR THE GRAVE-DIGGERS, A MARQUEE NEAR THE PITHEAD TO SHELTER THE WAITING NEXT OF KIN AND, AFTER THE FIFTH DAY WHEN IT WAS NECESSARY TO RELIEVE THE FIELD KITCHEN FROM TRURO, THEY PROVIDED THREE MARQUEES FOR THE FIELD KITCHEN, TO PROVIDE SERVING SPACE, WORKING SPACE, AND STORING SPACE RESPECTIVELY. WHEN THEY PROVIDED THE THREE TENTS, THEY ALSO PROVIDED THREE COOKS AND ALL THE OTHER NECESSARY SERVING EQUIPMENT.

THE ACTUAL CONTROL OF THE KITCHEN REMAINED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF B. DYZON, THE HEAD OF THE CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY FEEDING UNIT FROM TRURO.

ONCE THE EFFORTS OF ALL CONCERNED WERE COORDINATED INTO AN ECONOMY OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT, EVERYTHING WENT SMOOTHLY, AND THE REMAINDER OF THE EXERCISE WAS MERELY A MATTER OF DETAIL.

TO CONCLUDE, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS CIVIL DEFENCE OPERATION HAS SHOWN THAT WHERE CIVIL DEFENCE CAN BE EARLY AT THE SCENE OF AN EMERGENCY WITH TRAINED PERSONNEL THAT A GREAT DEAL CAN BE DONE TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD OF ALL CONCERNED.

NOVEMBER 03/2020Z

FED/R/NSC-5

04/1500Z RN

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND APPOINTS CIVIL DEFENCE CO-ORDINATOR



On October 1st, 1958, Prince Edward Island appointed its first Civil Defence Co-ordinator, Major Orin R. Simons,

Major Simons was born in Thetford Mines, Quebec, and received his early education there and later attended Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ontario. He saw war service (R.C.A.S.C.) in the Canadian Army from 1941 to 1946 and settled in Charlottetown after the war. Returning to Civil life he was managing director of Stanley, Shaw and Peardon Ltd., vice president and manager of Island Propane Gas Co. and also vice president Shaw, Simons Realities Ltd. In 1954 Major Simon re-joined the Canadian Army and had been in Eastern Command until his present appointment. He is married and has one son, John Alexander.

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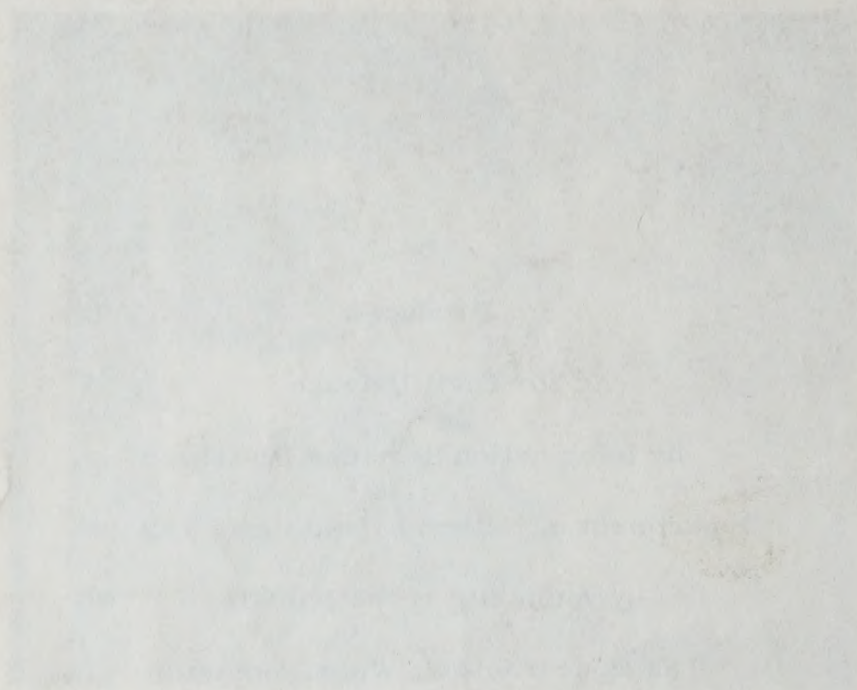
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